

Democratic State Convention.
The great untimely, harmonious, and reliable democracy of Michigan, held their State Convention in Detroit on Thursday last. Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton were with their forces and bound to do themselves honor; and they did not fail in their purpose. The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by Col. Broadhead, as Chairman of Central Committee, when several nominations were simultaneously made for temporary Chairman, indicating on the start the feelings of the "harmonious Democracy." The motion, however, was put upon the choice of Hon. Geo. W. Peck, which was carried. J. G. Parkhurst of Branch was nominated Secretary pro tem. A Committee of five was appointed to report on credentials, permanent officers and order of business, consisting of Col. Broadhead, of Wayne, Hall, of Ionia, Col. Little of Saginaw, Hon. Warner Wing of Monroe, and McComber of Berrien.

Hon. G. V. N. Lathrop, of Detroit, moved a Committee on Resolutions, to consist of two from each Congressional District. As Lathrop is known to be a Stuart man, the Hon. H. Carter of Macomb, a well known hard, thought he could see an Ethiopian concealed behind the motion, and therefore opposed it, denouncing it as unusual and dangerous. A vote was finally taken and declared lost, when a division of the house was called for, whereupon Mr. Lathrop withdrew his motion and the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Committee on credentials reported for officers, Hon. Robt. McClelland, of Wayne, for President, with several Vice-Presidents, and Benjamin Follet of Washtenaw, and Parkhurst of Branch, as Secretaries. The President on taking the Chair made a short speech, counselling harmony and hoping that no one would commit any rash act whereby the great National Democratic party might be damaged.

Then commenced the great struggle, which was for a candidate for Governor—not so much for the best as to rebuke the administration. The voting was viva voce—twice informal and one formal, with the following result:

	1st	2d	3d
U. E. Stuart	76	32	89
Wm. M. Tension	69	74	78
Warner Wing	4		
J. S. Barry	10		
J. J. Adams	6		
H. N. Walker	1		
Geo. W. Peck	2		

When the result was declared, the hard-heads and federal officers raised a howl; they saw at once that Mr. Buchanan and Secretary Cass were no where in Michigan, they writhed and tortured themselves into a perfect agony; they might have spared themselves a world of pain, if they had waited a few minutes to hear the developments of the great political traitor and renegade. But they would not be patient, and when a motion was made to make the nomination unanimous, ex-Congressman, Geo. W. Peck, Esq., the great slavery apologist of Michigan, mounted the table and begged the Convention to "hold for a moment." He denounced the nomination, and hoped that the motion would be withdrawn; and amid groans and hisses, washed his hands of all participation in the nomination. After the storm had subsided, the Convention proceeded to vote for Lieutenant Governor. Geo. Monroe, of Jonesville, received 121 votes. He was, therefore, declared nominated. E. Kanter, of Detroit, and John Ball, of Kent, were named as candidates for Treasurer. Kanter received 68 votes, and the balance of 125 scattering. J. P. King, of Mackinaw, received the nomination of Secretary of State, and John J. Adams, of Lenawee, was nominated for Auditor General, without opposition. The vote for Attorney resulted in C. I. Walker, of Detroit, receiving 51 votes; J. G. Southernland, of Saginaw, 54. D. C. Jacobs was nominated on the second vote as follows: D. C. Jacobs, 60, and F. W. Shearman, 36. A. Y. Moore, of Kalamazoo county, was nominated for member of the Board of Education.

The committee which had been sent out to trot in Mr. C. E. Stuart, here reported him in keeping, and he was introduced by the President. He thanked them for the honor, and the endorsement the Convention had given him. He was evidently much troubled for words to conceal his ideas, and very much alarmed lest he should say something wrong. He finally gave a full and unequivocal endorsement of Buchanan and the Lecompton fraud in all its iniquity by saying—"He who supposes I stand in antagonism to the great central administration party at Washington, misunderstands me." After making this announcement, he saw that it cast a damper upon the face of his friends, and he immediately subsided, after saying that next to the God he worshipped he endorsed all the doctrines of the Administration.

The Committee on Resolutions drew up an unmeaning report, which being satisfactory to both wings of the party was adopted. Mr. G. V. N. Lathrop proposed three cheers for the ticket, in which no one joined but himself, and the Convention adjourned amid the cursing of a few Buchanan delegates, who remained to see the "end."

A cannon was fired several times, which the editor of the Detroit Herald (the Administration organ), pronounced "the burial of the Democratic party with funeral honors."

And so closed the Convention of the "great interfused."

KANSAS AND THE LEAVENWORTH CONSTITUTION.—Judge Conway, one of the leading Free State men of Kansas, has written an elaborate letter, which is published in the Leavenworth Republican, to show that there is no need of another Constitutional Convention. The Leavenworth Constitution having been submitted to and adopted by the people, he contends that it has received all the popular sanction necessary, and should be submitted to Congress at its next session.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.
JONES & CAMPBELL, EDITORS.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
DOWAGIO:
Thursday Morning, September 8th, 1858.
REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.
For Governor,
MOSES WISNER, of Oakland.
For Lieutenant Governor,
EDMUND B. FAIRFIELD, of Hillsdale.
For Secretary of State,
NELSON G. ISBELL, of Livingston.
For Auditor General,
JOHN McKINNEY, of Van Buren.
For Commissioner of State Land Office,
DANIEL L. CASE, of Ingham.
For Attorney General,
JAMES W. SANBORN, of St. Clair.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JACOB M. HOWARD, of Wayne.
For Member of the Board of Education,
JOHN M. GREGORY, of Washtenaw.
For Member of Congress, 23rd District,
WITTER J. BAXTER, of Hillsdale.
For Member of Congress, 23rd District,
HENRY WALDRON, of Hillsdale.
REPUBLICAN CO. CONVENTION.
The Republicans of Cass County are requested to meet, by Delegates, at the Court House, in Cassopolis, on THURSDAY, the 20th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for County Officers to be supported at the ensuing election; and also to transact any other business which may properly come before the Convention.
Each township in the county will be entitled to one delegate for every twenty voters and one for a fraction of eleven or more voters.
By order of the County Central Committee,
C. W. CLISBEE,
W. H. CAMPBELL,
E. H. JONES,
R. C. DENISON,
County Central Committee.
Republican Caucus.
Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Republicans of the Township of Silver Creek, at 1 o'clock P. M., in said Township, on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County Convention.
B. W. SCHERMEHORN,
NATHAN DEWEY,
N. A. HOLLISTER,
Town Committee.
Dated Silver Creek, Sept. 6, 1858.
Polsagon Republican Caucus.
The Republicans of the Township of Polsagon are requested to meet at the office of D. H. Wagner, in Douglas, on SATURDAY, September 22nd, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the County Convention.
By order of Township Committee.
Mr. Wisner's Appointments.
To the People of the State of Michigan:
I will address you upon the great political questions that now agitate our common country, at the times and places following:
September 21st—At Niles, Berrien Co. County.
do 22nd—At Van Buren, Van Buren Co. do
do 23rd—At Paw Paw, Van Buren Co. do
do 24th—At Allegan, Allegan Co. do
do 25th—At Hastings, Barry Co. do
do 26th—At Eaton Rapids, Eaton Co. do
do 27th—At Mason, Ingham Co. do
do 28th—At Lansing, in the eve do
October 4th—At Lapeer, Lapeer Co. do
do 5th—At Romeo, Macomb Co. do
do 6th—At Howell, Livingston Co. do
do 7th—At Corunna, Shiawassee Co. do
do 8th—At St. Johns, Clinton Co. do
do 9th—At Ionia, Ionia Co. do
do 10th—At Grand Rapids, Kent Co. do
do 11th—At Monroe, Monroe Co. do
do 12th—At Adrian, Lenawee Co. do
do 13th—At Hillsdale, Hillsdale Co. do
do 14th—At Coldwater, Branch Co. do
do 15th—At Centerville, St. Joseph Co. do
do 16th—At Kalamazoo, Calhoun Co. do
do 17th—At Marshall, Calhoun Co. do
do 18th—At Jackson, Jackson Co. do
do 19th—At Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co. do
do 20th—At Farmington, Oakland Co. do
Pontiac, September 6, 1858.
Do we owe it to Party or to Principle.
We frequently hear people talk of owing a duty to the party, to support its nominations and abide by its decisions. This talk generally comes from a class of persons rather more addicted to grumbling, whining and bolting, than to any other display of devotion to its interests. In a moral point of view, we have ever held that no man should join a party without a fair understanding of its principles and usages, any more than he should join a church without just such an understanding. Membership of a party implies good faith as much as it does in any other relation. To be really a member of a party in a true sense is to understand its principles and to yield to their admiration and support. The machinery of party, its nominations, conventions and caucuses are only modes of giving subsistence and practicability to the principles of a party. In other words, the party is in the hands, or the delegate of the principles which it professes. What man will profess to belong, act with and vote for a man or ticket simply because it is made by a party? The idea is repugnant, and at once stamps the man who does it as unpossessed of either principle or culture. Just so, too, when we see men professing to belong to a party, finding fault with its men and the masses for trivial and personal pretenses, and threatening to oppose it or any part of it, that man marks himself as a traitor to his avowed principles, or perhaps more truly, as a man devoid or reckless of principle. We owe them nothing to Party, strictly considered, that we do not owe to Principle. When we give our allegiance to a party the inference is, we give it to established principles. When we vote for party candidates we give expression and direction to the creed, and not the men—we discharge our duty to our principles. If it is important to do this in case of a President, it is for Governor, for Senator, for Supervisor, and for the most insignificant

office the party seek to adapt its policy to. If it is proper to oppose one, politically speaking, it is to oppose all. Personal unfitness, dishonesty and want of capacity may sometimes furnish excuses for a single instance of aberration. But when we hear men talking of opposing a whole ticket, be it town, county, or State, we may safely calculate that the ground work of principle does not underlay their political character, and that they are the men to prate about what the party owes them, or what they owe the party. We take the broad ground of principle: we have and love and cherish them, and we respect and honor and confide in them who cherish like principles with us. We cannot see how we can desert any of those associates when called to represent them by the properly designated powers and agents of those principles, for a corrupt or factious opponent, and be held guiltless, any more than can the professed christian who violates one command of the Decalogue, be held innocent because he keeps the nine.
To the Republicans of Cass County then we say, stand by your principles. Do not allow the mutterings of disappointed censors, or the anger of unworthy and self-constituted leaders, or the whinings of party whiffers move you from the post of honor and duty. We owe everything to principle, and we must sustain the party to make the principle effective or useful. It will not do to stop half way. "They who are not for us are against us." Our County Convention will nominate no man who is not worthy of public confidence and capable of the public trusts. It is our duty to support them, not for the party, but to give voice and power and effect to its principles. The man that refuses to support it in this light, is a traitor and an enemy, and is not entitled to the confidence or support of any party which embodies or strives for anything higher than personal aggrandizement or paltry revenge. Let all true Republicans remember that they owe their party just what they owe their principles—no more no less—and what they owe to one place or position they owe to all—one nothing less than the other—the lowest as much as the highest, and when they repudiate, from vicious motives, one candidate, they give the lie direct to all their professions of sympathy with the platform of Human Rights.
Troubles at New York Quarantine.
A large number of the hospitals at New York Quarantine, together with various other buildings, amounting in all to some 22 in number, have been recently destroyed by a mob, having been set fire to and burned to the ground. The sick were taken from their couches and dragged out into the open air, and suffered to remain exposed through a whole night, without shelter or covering, from the effects of which many have died. The reasons for this barbarous and worse than cruel treatment is said to be on account of the reckless manner in which the affairs at the Quarantine have been managed. Threats to destroy these buildings had repeatedly been made, and the plan to destroy them shows plainly that it was pre-concerted, and executed in cool blood. Staten Island is under the jurisdiction of the New York Police Commissioners, and these officials must have been knowing to the state of the feeling existing in the minds of the Staten Islanders, still they took no precautionary measures to prevent the sad breach of good order and common humanity, and utter violation of law, which has just taken place.
Governor King has issued a proclamation declaring the people of Richmond county in a state of insurrection, and has detached a military force of 500 to Quarantine station, there to remain until all signs of a rebellious nature shall have subsided. Such occurrences can but excite a feeling of disgust in the minds of all law abiding citizens, and are to be deprecated, no matter how good the motives, or strong the causes which incited the action.
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—CURIOUS STATISTICS.—We find in the Mississippiian the following table of "public documents" and speeches franked by Senators, North and South, during the first five months of the late sessions of Congress:
FREE STATES.
Hamlin, Me., 11,700
Fessenden, Me., 11,200
Clark, N.H., 8,000
Hale, N.H., 2,800
Foster, Vt., 2,500
Wilson, Mass., 10,100
Sumner, Mass., 900
Simmons, R.I., 8,000
Allen, R.I., 300
Forster, Conn., 4,600
Bison, Conn., 6,200
Seaward, N.Y., 62,700
King, N.Y., 17,500
Wells, N.Y., 4,800
Cameron, Pa., 8,900
Total, 651,780
SLAVE STATES.
Bayard, Del., 1,750
Fessenden, Md., 900
Kennedy, Md., 1,100
Mason, Va., 2,700
Hunter, S.C., 2,800
Reid, N.C., 300
Biggs, N.C., 100
Hammond, S.C., 6,700
Evans, S.C., 700
Iverson, Ga., 2,300
Tombs, Ga., 2,250
Hollory, Fla., 9,400
Yulee, Fla., 1,850
Clay, Ala., 8,750
Total, 129,530
Bigger, Pa., 16,500
Wade, Ohio, 4,400
Pugh, Ohio, 25,000
Fitch, Ind., 10,000
Bright, Ind., 10,000
Trumbull, Ill., 27,000
Douglas, Ill., 185,000
Chandler, Mich., 20,000
Stuart, Mich., 2,350
Harlan, Iowa, 9,900
Chandler, Iowa, 850
Durkin, Wis., 2,500
Doollittle, Wis., 5,500
Brodrick, Cal., 18,350
Owens, Cal., 8,500
Total, 651,780
FREE STATES.
Bayard, Del., 1,750
Fessenden, Md., 900
Kennedy, Md., 1,100
Mason, Va., 2,700
Hunter, S.C., 2,800
Reid, N.C., 300
Biggs, N.C., 100
Hammond, S.C., 6,700
Evans, S.C., 700
Iverson, Ga., 2,300
Tombs, Ga., 2,250
Hollory, Fla., 9,400
Yulee, Fla., 1,850
Clay, Ala., 8,750
Total, 129,530
Bigger, Pa., 16,500
Wade, Ohio, 4,400
Pugh, Ohio, 25,000
Fitch, Ind., 10,000
Bright, Ind., 10,000
Trumbull, Ill., 27,000
Douglas, Ill., 185,000
Chandler, Mich., 20,000
Stuart, Mich., 2,350
Harlan, Iowa, 9,900
Chandler, Iowa, 850
Durkin, Wis., 2,500
Doollittle, Wis., 5,500
Brodrick, Cal., 18,350
Owens, Cal., 8,500
Total, 651,780
SLAVE STATES.
Bayard, Del., 1,750
Fessenden, Md., 900
Kennedy, Md., 1,100
Mason, Va., 2,700
Hunter, S.C., 2,800
Reid, N.C., 300
Biggs, N.C., 100
Hammond, S.C., 6,700
Evans, S.C., 700
Iverson, Ga., 2,300
Tombs, Ga., 2,250
Hollory, Fla., 9,400
Yulee, Fla., 1,850
Clay, Ala., 8,750
Total, 129,530
Bigger, Pa., 16,500
Wade, Ohio, 4,400
Pugh, Ohio, 25,000
Fitch, Ind., 10,000
Bright, Ind., 10,000
Trumbull, Ill., 27,000
Douglas, Ill., 185,000
Chandler, Mich., 20,000
Stuart, Mich., 2,350
Harlan, Iowa, 9,900
Chandler, Iowa, 850
Durkin, Wis., 2,500
Doollittle, Wis., 5,500
Brodrick, Cal., 18,350
Owens, Cal., 8,500
Total, 651,780

The Congressional Elections.
It was with an eminent degree of satisfaction that we last week announced the re-nomination of the Hon. Henry Waldron as our candidate for Congress from this District. And as much as we honor and respect the Hon. Austin Blair, of Jackson, and admire his warm devotion to the cause of freedom, we can but rejoice in the re-nomination of the Hon. Wm. A. Howard in the first District. Mr. Waldron and Mr. Howard are both familiar with the workings of the present corrupt Administration; they know full well the means that have been resorted to to extend the curse of slavery over the Territories; and being familiar with the past, they will be better prepared to battle against any new dodge that may be gotten up in the future for this purpose. This is a time when we need tried and true men in Congress. The pro-slavery Democracy are making a desperate effort, resorting to every means both fair and foul, to extend the blighting curse of slavery over our entire domain. Our territories have already been declared, by the Supreme Court of the country, to be in the hands of the slaveholders. A late number of the Washington Union informs us that free Michigan must also submit to become a slave State if the slaveholders of the South see fit to make it so. Freemen of Michigan, can you submit to such humiliation? No, never. Then look well to the political character of the men you select to represent you in Congress. The present able Republican delegation from Michigan have battled nobly against every encroachment of the slave power. They have carried out the wishes of their constituents to a letter—they have proved faithful and true. We point with pride to the noble and manly course pursued by our representative from this district, the Hon. Henry Waldron. Of his re-election by a much larger majority than two years ago we have no doubts, for we firmly believe that the cause of human freedom is fast gaining friends in our State. We trust also that the Republicans of the first district will not allow the seat now so ably filled by the Hon. Wm. A. Howard to be wrested from them by the pro-slavery Democracy.
Speaking of the importance of the present Congressional election, the Washington Republican remarks:
Do our Republican friends fully appreciate the paramount importance of the approaching Congressional election? How stands the matter? Have the people of the free States already forgotten the injuries and insults heaped upon them at the last session? Have they become indifferent to the prodigality with which their money has been squandered, in carrying out a policy purely sectional in its objects, and looking to the aggrandizement of the South, at the expense of the North? In short, have any of the causes which a few months ago so aroused the people of the free States to a sense of their wrongs, their dangers, and their duty, been abated or forgotten?
If we succeed in electing a majority of members of the next House of Representatives, the result will be hailed by every Republican throughout the land as the sure precursor to a glorious victory in 1860. It will give our friends hope, and confidence, and energy. It will attract to our standard numerous opponents of the Administration, who, as yet, stand aloof from our organization, doubting and hesitating as to where they shall go. It will strike dismay and distraction into the ranks of our enemies, and to some extent, at least, cripple their resources for carrying on the war against us.
On the other hand, if we fail to carry a majority in the next House, or at least to make large gains, the result cannot be otherwise than most disastrous—we fear fatal to our hopes of success in 1860. If we cannot make large gains now, while the outrages of last winter are fresh in the minds of the people, can we expect to do better two years hence, when time shall have in some degree worn off the sharp sense of our wrongs?
In fact, unless we can secure the next House of Representatives, and by that means hold a check upon the policy of the Administration, the great mischief which we hope to avert by getting the control of the Federal Government into our hands, will probably have been consummated before the great contest of 1860 will come off. Before that time, Cuba will in all probability have been purchased, and another slice of Mexico, and perhaps Central America will have been annexed. The South will have stretched forth her arms and embraced all the territory she covets, leaving us nothing to do when we get into power (if we should be so fortunate) but to provide the means for paying the enormous debt which will have been entailed upon the nation.
If the Republicans are ever to make a successful stand against the party in power, it must be made at the Congressional elections to come off this fall. The decisive charge in the great battle which is to terminate in 1860 must be made now, or the auspicious opportunity will be lost forever.
YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.
The last accounts from New Orleans represent the yellow fever as being on the increase. The N. O. Bulletin states that the whole number of deaths from its commencement in June, to the 22d ult., amounted to 372. Since then, up to twelve o'clock on Thursday the 28th ult., there have been 140, making a total from the beginning of 1,012.

We have received from Mr. S. N. Gantt the following note, with the request to publish. It is in answer to an article which appeared in this paper last week, noticing the publication by the Jackson Patriot of an article written by S. N. Gantt for the National Democrat, and signed "Jefferson":
To the Editors of the Cass County Republican:
Gentlemen—In your last issue you say I wrote daily in the streets that I am a true blue loocooco. Who told you so? Do you not expect a falsehood? I think you do. No party has any claims on me. I generally vote my own ticket; sometimes for John Doe and then for Richard Roe, and I am generally cheated in both; so I don't think I have any confidence in party. But if you have, it is none of my business; and I think it is none of your business what my views are on any subject.
Yours, &c.,
S. N. GANTT.
Sept. 6th, 1858.
By reference to the above, it will be seen that the writer does not deny the authorship of the article in question, which is equivalent to an admission that he did write it. But he does take exception to being called a "true blue loocooco," and puts the interrogation of "who told you so?" We unhesitatingly answer, S. N. Gantt. If he has not said in so many words that he was a loocooco, in spirit and in deed, he has intimated it time and again. He also published a Card last spring, stating over his own signature that he was a Douglas Democrat. We know no difference between Douglas democrats and those of any other stripe. But, perhaps, after all, we were mistaken. It may be that Mr. Gantt's attempt to defeat the Republican candidates last spring meant nothing; that his attempt to form a new party in this county, assisted by Geo. B. Turner, Joel H. Smith, and D. Blackman, editor of the National Democrat, and others we could name, having for its object the overthrow of the Republican party this fall, meant nothing; and such expressions as, "I am sorry Wisner is nominated—we would rather have had Wells;" (meaning by "we" the Democratic party); "we will lay out the County ticket this fall;" "we shall see run against Waldron;" "we admire Douglas, not because he took ground with the Republicans on the Kansas matter, but because we believe the principle of Popular Sovereignty to be right, and we desire to see it carried into effect," &c., &c. We do not know as such expressions have any meaning, but we rather think it shows plainly that Mr. Gantt has a stronger affinity for loocoocoism than for any other creed of politics.
But he says: "No party has any claims on me," and, "I have been cheated by both." In this belief we have no doubt he is honest, for we have sometimes heard that, although the Democrats valued his services highly enough to give him an office, yet it somehow "came up among the missing," and he concluded to leave the "party for the party's good," and though he has been "waiting and watching," for some office—no matter what—ever since he joined the Republican ranks, yet it appears they never appreciated his talents in the least. When he says "he has no confidence in party," we believe it comes from his heart. But Mr. Gantt must remember that "Republicans are ungrateful." The closing sentence of the note we think decidedly right. Why, Mr. Gantt, we never intimated that "your views" were any of our business. It is something we believe no man has any right to interfere or meddle with. But when a political aspirant publishes a false statement in regard to the Republican party—a statement which every honest man knows to be false in every particular, and which has been nailed as a falsehood time and again—at the same time professing to be a Republican, we shall ever deem it our privilege, and consider it our bounden duty to lay before our readers the facts in the case, to the best of our ability, no matter upon whose toes we may happen to tread.
With these few remarks we drop the subject, begging our readers pardon for introducing it into our columns, believing that our friends have sufficient confidence in us to know that we never should have done so, but for the fact that the article was being copied into Loocooco papers throughout the State—for political capital—they claim—that it was written by a Republican of Cass county.

Proceedings of the Congressional Convention.
The Convention met pursuant to previous notice, at the Court House in the village of Coldwater, on Wednesday, Sept. 1st, at two o'clock P. M., and was called to order by Mr. Levi Baxter, of Hillsdale.
On motion, Mr. J. E. Johnson, of St. Joseph County, was called to the Chair, and Mr. N. B. Jones, of Cass County, was appointed Secretary of the Convention.
On motion of Levi Baxter, of Hillsdale, a Committee of one from each Co. was appointed to examine the credentials of the delegates present from the several counties, which Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:
Messrs. James Darrah, of Monroe, P. Bills, of Lenawee, A. P. Hogarth, of Hillsdale, F. T. Eddy, of Branch, W. G. Woodworth, of St. Joseph, and Joshua Lofland, of Cass.
The Committee reported the names of the following gentlemen as entitled to seats in the Convention:
Monroe—James Darrah, John T. Gilbert, Wm. A. Noble, Franklin Johnson, Geo. Lindley, John Chase, Samuel Mulholland, R. Talford, H. W. Persing.
Lenawee—R. R. Beecher, P. Bills, C. M. Croswell, J. G. Roberts, D. K. Underwood, Joel Carpenter, G. D. Perry, F. Dandey, H. M. Boies, V. Spalding, W. H. Johnson, L. G. Berry.
Hillsdale—A. P. Hogarth, Ira Mead, Ethel Judd, Wm. B. Traver, H. B. Tucker, John Mickle, James Leonardson, Henry Higby, Levi Baxter.
Branch—A. S. Glessner, Edwin Perry, F. T. Eddy, John Root, Ambrose Perry, R. Compton.
St. Joseph—Thos. Mitchell, J. Eastman Johnson, W. G. Woodworth, James L. Bishop, Wm. R. Eck, Wm. L. Stoughton.
Cass—George Meacham, Jesse G. Beeson, R. C. Denison, J. Lofland, N. B. Jones, J. W. Lee.
Report of the Committee accepted and adopted and Committee discharged.
A motion was made that the Convention proceed to an informal ballot for a candidate for the office of Representative in Congress.—Carried.
Messrs. Tucker of Hillsdale, and Noble of Monroe, were appointed by the Chair as tellers.
The following is the result of the INFORMAL BALLOT.
Whole number of votes cast, 48
Henry Waldron, 30
F. C. Beaman, 12
J. W. Turner, 6
A motion was then made that the Convention proceed to a formal ballot, which after some discussion was adopted.
The following is the result of the FORMAL BALLOT.
Whole number of votes cast, 48
Henry Waldron, 30
F. C. Beaman, 12
J. W. Turner, 6
Mr. Waldron having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly nominated.
It was then moved that Henry Waldron be declared unanimously nominated. Carried.
On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Samuel Mulholland, Levi Baxter and James L. Bishop, was then appointed by the chair to wait upon and inform Mr. Waldron of his nomination. The committee retired and soon returned and introduced Mr. Waldron, who addressed the Convention at length, and was greeted by loud and repeated outbursts of applause.
On motion, the chair appointed a Congressional District Committee of one from each County, as follows:
Franklin Johnson, Monroe, Charles Redfield, Lenawee, A. P. Hogarth, Hillsdale, H. Baker, Branch, Perrin M. Smith, St. Joseph, H. H. Coolidge, Cass.
A motion was made and carried that the proceedings of the Convention be signed by the proper officers, and a copy of the same be furnished to the Republican Press of the District for publication.
The Convention then tendered a vote of thanks to its officers for the able and impartial manner in which they discharged their duties, and adjourned sine die.
J. EASTMAN JOHNSON, Ch'n.
N. B. JONES, Secretary.
Three hundred slaves were recently captured on board a boat called the Echo, and the boat and cargo brought up to Charleston, S. C. The negroes were in a sad condition, at the time the slaves were captured, being sick and worn out from the voyage. They were landed and properly cared for, and information was sent to Washington of the transaction, and orders duly waited for. The Steam Frigate Niagara, has been ordered to take as many as are still alive from Charleston back to Africa. A large number of the unfortunate victims have died since they were landed at Charleston. This is the first vessel of this character which has ever been captured and brought to an American port. Such barbarous and cruel treatment of any portion of the human race should fill the mind with horror.
The annual State Fair of Wisconsin commences on the 4th proximo, and ends on the 8th.

Mr. REPUBLICAN.—Speaking of gas for lighting rooms, makes me think of my own experience in that way at the Adams House in Chicago, not long since. I arrived at the Michigan Central Depot at 8.40 p.m., of a dark rainy night. As we plunged along amid the darkness, the lights of the city appeared to be in all sorts of motions; advancing, receding, bobbing up and down, &c.; and so were the hacks, and omnibuses; and so did the hotel runners, with lamps in hand, hustling up customers. "Want a hotel, sir?" said one of these, insinuatingly. "Want a hotel?" said a dozen or more at the same time. Well, I don't want nothing else, said I; but one at a time, if you please. Come this way, said the first speaker, and I'll show you to the cheapest and best hotel in the city. Well, now, that happened to be exactly what we wanted, so we followed along. The best and cheapest hotel in the city, however, looked rather dark and dingy. We started back—our guide protested—we hesitated—a little too cheap to be good, thought we; and so we turned back and found our way to the Adams House. Fine house this; made our way to the Clerk's office—entered our name on the book—took a cup of black tea—listened to various discussions concerning banks, hard times, commerce, politics, &c., &c. Called for a bed, and was lighted to our room. Fine room—well furnished. Waiter touched the blaze of his lamp to the end of a tube which he turned from the wall—a brilliant light burst forth, filling the room with its splendor. It was startling. A brilliant light from a naked wall! Aladdin's lamp was no touch to it. Our waiter wished us a good night; made his bow, and we were alone. First time we ever had our bed-room lighted with gas! We looked into a book lying on the table; found it to be a Bible. Looked under the bed—found all right. Looked in the glass and saw ourselves—doffed our garments—blew out the light!—turned the tube back to the wall—jumped, or rather tumbled into bed; complacently closed our eyes and was soon bordering on the land of dreams—when, whew! O, rotten eggs, carion and gidrions!—what is it smells so? We turned over—smelt worse. We raised ourselves up in bed. Smelt worse yet. Good gracious and thunder, what's the matter? We jumped out of bed and ran to the door—stuck our head into the hall, and called the waiter. Waiter hastened to our relief; but not with lamp in hand, as fortunately he smelt the cause of our trouble and knew its nature. He turned a screw in the tube; raised a window to let in fresh air, and dryly said that blowing out a gas light, didn't shut off the gas; and that had we fallen asleep before we smelt our danger, we should have waked up in the morning one very dead man! Gas lights for bed-rooms? Confound them! No, no, give me a genuine tallow candle, whose blaze can be blown out with a puff—and the snuff pinched out with your thumb and finger, and no danger of a blow up, or suffocation. Still, I stand for the Adams House for all that; for they have women—genuine women to wait on you at table in the good old way. I dislike to see men around with aprons on, crowding women out of place and employ, waiting on folks at table. It takes away our appetite, it does. But here at the Adams house all is right—women are allowed their appropriate places. They were all hooped in the most approved style, and aproned in uniform, with cheeks red as new-blown roses, and eyes sparkling like dew drops. It was decidedly pleasant to be asked, with ruby lips close to your ear: "Beef steak, or mutton chops?" "Tea or Coffee?" For our part we changed about, taking a little of one kind and then choosing another, and so on, choosing and eating for the mere pleasure of being asked what we would have next. In short, baring the gas, we are in for the Adams House! What is a bill of two dollars for a cup of tea, a night's lodging—beef steaks, mutton chops, hot cakes and coffee for breakfast, with such waiting on at table? Why, "jest nothing." We let much better than "one very dead man," and made our way through all sorts of noise and confusion, hurry and bustle, mud and mire, to No. 118, West Jackson Street, feeling, as Sam Slick would say, "large as life and twice as nat'ral."

T. T.
We would invite the attention of our readers to the new "Aque Cure" advertised in our columns. It is from such a quarter as will give the public confidence in its efficacy, and we have learned from reliable sources, that its virtues will sustain their fullest expectations. Citizens of the west cannot fail to appreciate the paramount value to them, of a safe and certain remedy for this afflicting distemper without either Quinine or minerals, and consequently without injury to the constitutional health. We have more than ordinary satisfaction in proclaiming this remedy, because we are convinced it will answer a crying want among us, and serve to relieve a great amount of suffering.—Republican, Warsaw, Ind.